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1. In mid-April 1952 conditions at some North Korean airfields were as follows:

- a. T'aech'ŏn (125-30, 39-55) (YE-1421) airfield: No MIG-15's were at the airfield in mid-April although flights of from six to nine MIG-15's have landed at T'aech'ŏn and in early April 20 MIG-15's had landed at the field. The T'aech'ŏn airfield was scheduled to undergo extensive repairs, including repaving of the runway and reconstruction of underground shelters and hangars. A small Soviet ground crew serviced the airplanes. There were two hangars in a rundown condition and 14 air raid shelters at T'aech'ŏn in mid-April.
- b. Ujiu (124-32, 40-12) (XE-3051) airfield (approximately XE-281453): 60 MIG-15's were parked at Ujiu in mid-April 1952. Approximately 500 Soviets were at the field serving as pilots and maintenance personnel. There were six large hangars and 18 air raid shelters at the field. Air defense consisted of seven Soviet gun crews deployed about the field. Although no North Korean or Chinese Communist troops were quartered at the field a small contingent of North Korean army soldiers guarded the approaches to the field.
- c. Namsi (125-14, 39-53) (XE-9117) airfield (approximately XE-885215): There were 35 to 40 YAK fighters of the North Korean air force at Namsi in mid-April 1952. In mid-April 600 to 650 personnel of the North Korean air force were stationed in the Namsi area and several Chinese Communist pilots had arrived there in late March. Approximately 40 U-shaped hangars and many personnel shelters were at the field. There were also three anti-aircraft batteries manned by North Korean air force personnel.

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- d. Kwaksan (125-05, 39-41) (XD-7994) airfield: In mid-April the Kwaksan airfield was badly in need of repair and North Korean air force engineers were working on the field. It could be used, however, for emergency landings. Three U-shaped plane shelters and three anti-aircraft batteries with approximately 60 gun crew members were at the field.
2. Although the airfields at Sinuiju and Uiju were the only airfields being used to any extent by the North Korean air force in mid-April 1952, five other airfields have been reconstructed and were awaiting aircraft. Each of these fields had already been assigned one or two companies of ground crewmen and one company of anti-aircraft personnel, each equipped with eight Soviet-made anti-aircraft guns. These airfields are at Sonkyo-ri, P'yongyang, Mirim-ni (125-51, 39-01) (YD-4722), Chongju (125-13, 39-42) (XD-9095), Hwangju (125-46, 38-40) (YC-4183), and Wonsan.
3. In mid-April airfields at Sunan (125-41, 39-12) (YD-3242), Sunch'on (125-56, 39-29) (YD-5267), and Anak (125-30, 38-30) (YC-1864) were still unserviceable but were undergoing extensive runway repair.

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